CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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Address, VAUGHAN, RAY & MEDILL, Chicago, Ill.

Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, on the 1st day of January, 1857, as required by the Laws of the State of Illinois:

The amount of the company's capital stock is $500,000

The amount of capital stock paid in $500,000

The amount of the company's assets is $1,000,000

The amount of the company's liabilities, including the amount of capital stock required to be retained to reinsure outstanding risks, is $500,000

The amount of the company's net surplus is $500,000

The amount of the company's income during the year ending December 31st, 1856, is $1,000,000

The amount of the company's expenditures during the year ending December 31st, 1856, is $1,000,000

The amount of the company's net surplus is $500,000

The amount of the company's net surplus is $500,000

The amount of the company's net surplus is $500

DAILY TRIBUNE.
No. 53 CLARK STREET.
CITY OF CHICAGO.
Saturday Morning ..... Feb. 14, 1857.

California.

See first page for important political news from California. Broderick and Gwinn have been elected U. S. Senators.

Emancipation in Missouri.

The St. Louis *Republican* has a dispatch stating that, in the Senate of Missouri, a resolution declaring emancipation in Missouri to be impracticable and inexpedient, was passed by a vote of yeas 25, nays 4. This, of course, puts an end by the matter for some years.—*Chicago Press.*

You tell this, neighbor, as if it gave you great joy. And what do you mean when you say that this "puts an end to the matter for some years?" Pray, explain.

We understand why a large vote should be polled against emancipation in the Missouri Legislature, and so does every man of ordinary sense. The question is not popular as yet. Pur, therefore, would rush forward in eager haste, saying as men said in the days of Pilate, we are orthodox—our skirts are unstained by this heresy.

But what then? Except in revolutionary times, whether know Parliaments or Congresses or State Legislatures, out spoken and bold? What in the past, or where is the present, have they been, or are they, creative, morally courageous, honestly bold? It is the disinterested, hearty noble impulse and conviction of the common mind which compels them to be just, or to be justice.

This hour, then, the four heroic members of the Missouri Legislature, backed by that able journal, the Missouri *Democrat*, may be positively stronger than the selfish or coward majority who overruled them.

Not the question is up, and the interests of the white man will keep it up, until it is settled. It may require a shorter or a longer period to bring the public mind to a true sense both of its material interest and its moral duty; but it will be so brought up. No bogus resolves of craven and false legislators, no timid cry of hollow and half-starved partizans, begging for quiet—no pledge of caucus or promise of its organs, to stop, or "put an end" to the subject, can subdue the power of the people demanding its examination and discussion, or stifle the voice which would sift and expose it.

Not to be Strengthened—Emancipation in the Future.

That the slaveholders desire to strengthen slavery in the States, and mean to do so if they can, is certain. Mississippi is to lead. Already the Senate of that State has passed a bill exempting slaves from execution. We doubt if the non-slaveholders will submit to this policy even there; we doubt, indeed, whether they would tolerate it in South Carolina—but it is likely, that, in one or both these States, it will be tried.

A proposition has been made, we observe, in the Frankfort (Kentucky) *Commonwealth*, proposing to exempt slaves for debt in that State; but this journal repudiates the plan and its object, and for those reasons: that slavery is not profitable, that the laws of political economy will not permit its increase, that the larger portion of the people are not able or will not own Negroes, that only 41,000 of them are worth the value of a slave, and of these 35,000 possess them. It would rather see contrivers and manufactures so flourishing that white laborers might be induced to immigrate into Kentucky, so that the wealth of the State should be increased, and its importance strengthened in the halls of Congress.—The Commonwealth says:

It is the interest of Kentucky to keep her hardy sons at home. Too many of the rose and expectancy of our fair State leave her borders every year for the far West. In this number in Kentucky, keep in the rear of many of her sister States which possesses nothing equal to her resources, whether of agricultural or mineral wealth. In order to retain our present position and to advance it, industrious and white laborers must be held out. In order to fully develope the countless wealth of our mineral regions, our own sons must be induced to stay at home, and these same white laborers, whose presence our correspondent so much deprecates, must be invited to our soil, for this purpose negro labor cannot be successfully employed. We envy Massachusetts her wealth and industry manufactories and her free schools, instead of looking down upon her with contempt. We are jealous of the progress of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in railroads and offer facilities of rapid communication.

Very well said—but this envy will grow deeper, and that jealousy greater, unless Kentucky shall possess an intelligent free labor population. While she has *that*, her wealth, free schools, &c., will be great as Massachusetts and her progress as sure as that of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana.

The Indiana Senators.

The *Times* professes to vindicate the legality of the election of United States Senators in Indiana. It is only by a most violent distortion or misstatement of the facts that a show, even, of plausibility and right can be thrown over the revolutionary proceedings of the Indiana Buchaneers. The truth is, the pretended election of Senators in that State is the most thorough and lawless farce ever perpetrated under the solemnity of legislation.

The *Times'* statement of the judiciary cast is a tissue of gross blunders. It says:

The Constitution of the State requires the two branches to meet upon a certain day in January, to canvass the votes for Governor, and perform all such other duties as are required of the Legislature at its meeting.

The Indiana Constitution does not require a *joint convention* for any purpose. It provides that the returns for Governor shall be directed to the Speaker of the House, who shall "open and publish them in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly." It is far-fetched, violent and unnecessary construction of that clause to deduce from it a requirement of the vote being opened in the *joint* presence of both Houses. It may well be done legally in the separate presence of each.

What "other duties are required of the Legislature in joint meeting?" The Constitution provides for no other duties and for no joint convention.

The pretended joint convention at which the votes for Governor were counted was also a magnificent farce. The Senate had never passed a resolution to meet the House for such a purpose. Such a resolution was actually pending when the Democrats, without nay vote or adjournment of the Senate, left that chamber and repaired to the House; and while the revolutionary Democrats were attempting the presence of a joint convention, the Senate was actually in session.

That pretended joint convention was nothing more than a caucus or mob, and had no element whatever of legality in its proceedings, and its adjournments were a complete nullity.

The *Times* attempts to evade the force of the fact, by its president, That was, that a *quorum* of both Houses was necessary to elect a United States Senator. The *Times* thus states the Indiana case:

On the day set apart for the election of Senators, both branches voted in session; and at the hour to which the joint convention had adjourned, the President of the Senate announced, just as he had done on several previous occasions, that the time having arrived, to which the joint convention of the two houses had adjourned, the Senate would now proceed to the hall of the House of Representatives. Whereupon the Senate and House proceeded to the hall of the other House. The Senate of the State of Indiana consists of fifty members, a majority of which number is necessary to constitute a quorum. Twenty-six Senators constituting a constitutional quorum of that body, the Senate was as legally present as if the entire fifty had been there.

These are two very serious blunders in this statement which are terribly damaging to it. In the first place only *twenty-five* Senators, (or, counting Wintle, who had been previously ousted by his seat,) twenty-*four* Senators participated in the election—*less than half* the Senate.

In the next place, the Constitution of Indiana declares: "Two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business." Just ten more members of the Senate were required to constitute a quorum of that body "to do business."

Neither was there a quorum of the *House* present at that farcical election. The House lacked six of that constitutional number.

Now, in view of the facts that there was no legal joint convention at all, and if there were, that there was no quorum of either House present, did we call that a formal or legal proceeding of the Indiana Buchaneers in act farcical, unconstitutional, fraudulent and void? The Senate of the United States know these facts. The names of the Republicans, stamp them, was presented by Mr. Trumbull, and no denial of any one of them was stated on breaking from any source. Yet Dr. Gwin was admitted to a seat but only, we trust, until the greater

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Illinois Legislature.

Canal Charter—Chicago City Charter—School Law Pleased—Illinois River Improvement—State Seminaries—Normal University.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday Evening.

The time of the Senate this afternoon was mostly occupied in the consideration of the bill providing for the payment of certain canal claims. It will be remembered that the Legislature, two years ago, instituted a commission for the examination of these, and that the three Judges of the Supreme Court were named as Commissioners. They made their report to the early part of the session, rejecting all demands upon the State, except one arising out of an old time transaction, called the Thornton Loan. This they recommended should be paid. A bill accordingly was prepared, which provided for an issue of bonds to the amount of $184,000, principal and interest, by which these just debts might be liquidated. It was the special order yesterday, and afforded opportunity for an animated debate. The Border Ruffians have set their faces against doing this long deferred act of justice, and as the probability that the claimants will be successful grows better and better, their hostility is more and more intense. Among them are honorable exceptions to the rule; but they are too few in number. Though not a party measure in any sense, the division of votes might be very correctly marked by party lines.

Messrs. JOHN, COOK and O'KEAN ably defended the bill, while it was ferociously assailed by CLARK, and others of his political stripe.

[We have already published a telegraphic dispatch announcing the passage of the bill.—EDS. TRIBUNE.]

The City Charter of Chicago, as amended by the Common Council and the committee of citizens here, passed the Senate, and was sent to the House for its concurrence. It provides for one new Ward on the West Side, divided by Harrison street, and contains other and important amendments, of which I have before spoken. There are a few here, chiefly from Lower Egypt, who seem to be anxious to tie the Charter to suit supposed political necessities; but the Legislature will hardly so far stultify itself as to disregard, in this matter, the expressed will of our Senator and Representatives and an overwhelming majority of our people.

The School Law, as it came over from the House, a few days ago, was taken up in the evening and passed without erasing or amending a line. It will undoubtedly be approved by the Governor, and the Northern counties must fain be content to submit to onerous taxation for the benefit of the "far downers" of Egypt, who will not thank them for the gift.

In the House, this afternoon, the Illinois River Improvement bill was the special order. It was attacked with great vehemence by certain Egyptian members, Dougherty of Union, leading the load, backed up by the Representatives from Peoria and Stark—the latter influenced by a fear that, if the bill passes, Peoria will not be the head of navigation. But the attacks were successfully repelled by Mr. Arnold, who made an able and glowing appeal to the House to permit the passage of the act. He was listened to with great attention by his opponents, but, though he spoke forcibly and convincingly, his words fell upon their ears without effect. It is a measure to swell the population and increase the wealth of the North, and that is reason sufficient for opposition at the South. In fact, the consideration was also deferred without a vote.

Talk of "sectionalism" in the Republic! There is not between South Carolina and Massachusetts—representatives of the two opposing principles in our government, slavery and freedom—a more deadly hostility than between the ninth and first Congressional districts in this State. It breaks out upon all possible occasions in the personal bitterness of the members, in their speeches touching matters which national politics have not to do with, in the tone of State policy, of education and of internal improvements. I am glad to say that our men are too wise and liberal to allow this feeling to manifest itself in their acts; but when they sell for like modernism from the other extreme, their demand is refused. Take the two measures of which I have above spoken. One simply proposes to do justice to a class of much abused and meritorious men; the other to effect an improvement, without a cent of cost to the public treasury, that will give renewed vitality to the commerce of half the State, and restore the navigation of a stream that is now almost abandoned; but in other common sense or common patriotism has effect to secure a favorable hearing. They are Northern—supported by Northern men, for Northern aggrandizement, and that is enough. They were doomed before the session commenced. And so of whatever else is proposed—no matter how meritorious the measure or how strong the arguments adduced in its support in its origin nor its merits, deteriorates its fate. It is true that the representatives of Northern members is necessary to secure the passage of local acts in which Egypt is interested, there would be little legislation for our end of Illinois. This is harsh but it is true. Look at Mr. DUNHAM'S Bank bill. No one brings forward a counter proposition; no one disputes the necessity for instant action; no one doubts that a crash will come if a speedy remedy for existing evils is not applied; but Mr. DUNHAM is a Northern man—worse than all, he is from Chicago. That suffices to secure the opposition of the Egyptians. Hold on! There is a good time coming, when ignorance, assurance and loud bellowing will pass in the Illinois Legislature for what they are worth.

In the Evening Session, the "Normal *University*" bill was the subject matter of debate. On this matter the sectional division is not so apparent. It is a measure, as regarded by some of our influential friends, of very doubtful expediency, and many, who would make liberal appropriations to sustain the cause of Education, will hesitate about voting for it in its present objective side shape. Mr. DOUGHERTY opposed it, as he opposes everything else, in a speech of little force or logical strength. The vote was replied to by Mr. DUNN, of De Kalb, who pitched into the Buchanter Bonnergen in a way that astonished himself and his auditors. Since Dougherty sneered, one day, at some man because he was good at "hammering stone," Dunn, who is a brick-layer, never neglects an opportunity to teach him that masons can hammer something else than stone, and he always enforces his lessons by illustrations that cannot be misunderstood. His last attack was bitter, cutting, and just as personal as was possible without trenching upon the rules of the House. Mr. DOUGHERTY came off second best.

The principal speech of the evening was that of Prof. PINCKNEY, of Ogle, who went into an elaborate and able exposition of the merits of the bill. The Professor is himself a teacher, and is well qualified to judge of the necessity and expediency of the institution which it will serve to establish. His argument was good, his facts well arranged and his appeal eloquent; but I doubt if it will have the effect he desired to produce. The House adjourned without voting.

From our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, February 12.

The House passed no bills at all yesterday afternoon, and but one last night. The afternoon session was entirely occupied in the debate on the bill for the act to incorporate a company for the improvement of the navigation of the Illinois River, which had been made the special order.

Messrs. MOULTON, ARNOLD, BOAL, and others, spoke in favor of the passage of the bill, argu ing that the company can be made up and the necessary capital raised without much trouble; that, whereas the river is now navigable for only from three to six months in the year, it can, after the proposed improvements are made, be navigated an average of nine all the time; except when it is frozen over; that it will cause a decrease in the cost of transporting freight along that route, increase the amount transported, and, as a natural consequence, add to the State revenue in the shape of tolls on the canal.

The opponents of the bill—Messrs. DOUGHERTY, UNDERWOOD, SAWYER, and others contended that the stone that will have to be carried will "back up" the water and cause it to overflow and inundate and consequently destroy a large amount of lands in the bottom, that the tolls which it will be necessary to pay at all seasons will injure the commerce, and the advantage to be derived from the lengthening of the navigation season, &c., &c.

The discussion having continued the entire afternoon until after the usual hour for adjournment, the House adjourned without coming to a vote on either the bill or the amendments, several of which were offered.

The speech of Mr. SHERMAN, favoring a union with the Senate bill, was not to be outdone a State Normal University. The discussion on it was participated in by Messrs. MOULTON, SEDAM, LAWRENCE, and PINCKNEY addressed the House in favor of the passage of the bill. Messrs. DOUGHERTY and WYCHE opposed it. The debate was a very interesting one; the speeches that were made in favor of the bill were able, eloquent and logical. They gave a history of the fund proposed to be appropriated by the bill, showing that the objects herein prescribed are strictly such as the fund was originally designed to carry out; that the proposed University is imperatively required to supply the want of able and intelligent teachers; that the plan is by no means an experiment, it having been thoroughly tried in other States and found to work well.

The opposition contended that we have no right to use this fund—$9,000 a year—as indicated in the bill, and if we have it is entirely insufficient to carry out the scheme proposed, which is wild and visionary.

Mr. D. J. PINCKNEY, member from Ogle made the speech of the evening. It is said by some to have been the best speech of the session; it certainly has not been and cannot be excelled on this question. Mr. PINCKNEY has been a teacher all his life, is now a Professor in a College, and is eminently well qualified to decide justice to a subject of this nature. Although the hour was late, it was after ten when he closed, his auditors manifested no system of weariness, and twice called on him to proceed when, fearing he was speaking too long, he was about to close.

During the discussion, Mr. CONNELLY, of Edgar, moved an amendment which was designed to kill the bill, and would have done so if it had been adopted; but it was promptly voted down.

The House adjourned without taking the final vote.

This morning, a number of bills were reported back from standing Committees and properly disposed of.

Mr. SLOAN, Chairman of the Committee on Geological Survey, reported an original bill making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to defray the expenses of printing the economical survey of the State Geologist; also, increasing the annual appropriation to $2,500, for the purpose of continuing the survey; and providing that the Secretary of State shall furnish suitable rooms in which to collect and preserve the specimens and maps belonging to that department. The bill was read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

A bill for an act ceding exclusive jurisdiction over the sites of public buildings to the United States Government was passed.

Mr. KEATOR'S bill for an act to amend the Township Organization Law, was taken up and passed.

The remainder of the forenoon work was of an exclusively local character. VIDEO.

NEW BOOKS.

MACAULAY ON SCOTLAND. A Critique by HORACE GREELEY. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Hugh Miller's works on Geology are well known—none better for they are standard. Into the warmest of his admirers would have hardly supposed, that he was able to meet and overthrow Macaulay on his own chosen field—yet so it is. For truth, not for Scotland, Hugh Miller spoke; in his belief, Macaulay had assailed both, wrongfully, and therefore he watched himself in an historical contest with the historian, only to make him bite the dust. This essay shows, indeed, that the geologist would have been as renowned in the historical as in the geological field if he had chosen to work in it.

Macaulay is bitter. His contempt is withering and his scorn savage. He had taunted and insulted Scotland; and, with his foot upon his native heath, Hugh Miller has silenced his contempt by conclusive arguments, and with ridiculous his scorn by simple truth. The historian is most thoroughly castigated by the Geologist. The Historian is made to stand out as the man of imagination, and the Geologist appears as the man of historic verities. Macaulay, as seen through this critique, is not a defender of truth, nor of what is truly grand or good in English or Scottish character.

Hugh Miller closes his essay tartly. He says:

"We have heard, though we cannot vouch for the truth of the story, that THOMAS CARLYLE, when exhorting a friend to amuse himself after hard study, by light reading, and by letting all what works he would recommend, replied: 'Why, Thackeray's last novel, or Macaulay's last volume, or *any other* of the best works of fiction.'"

SKILLS AND FROWNS. By SARAH A. WARD. D. Appleton & Co., New York. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

We have read the advance sheets of this novel (which have been kindly sent us) and can commend it. It is the production of no ordinary mind. The style is simple and effective; the plot natural and of a deep, abiding, and yet grossly interest; the aim praiseworthy and the principles inculcated generous, without prudence, and pure, without cant. The smiles of life are in the book, and the sunshine which creates them. The frowns are there, too, and the causes which produce and keep them alive. We predict for this novel a wide success. It cannot fail to be generally read, and, wherever read, it will do good.

ESSAYS—BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL—IN STUDIES OF CHARACTER. By HENRY T. TUCKERMAN. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

The author of this excellent volume is well known to the literary public as a writer and an essayist. What he says, he says well, and as his theme is never low and his purpose never mean, we may rest assured, that his writings will ever help the student and the scholar, and benefit the general reader.

The volume before us, with its wide biographical contrasts, is interesting and instructive. George Washington, the patriot, and Lord Chesterfield, the man of the world, are made to stand side by side. Daniel Boone, the pioneer, and Robert Southey, the man of letters, are contrasted. So are Lafitte, the banker, and Digby, the modern knight, Kean, the actor, and Kerner, the youthful hero, Fulton, the mechanician, and Constable, the landscape painter, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Tuckerman gives us life-like biographies of DeWitt Clinton, Chateaubriand, Jeffrey, Audubon, Sidney Smith, Franklin, Governeur Morris, Sheridan, &c., &c. Will you look at them? If you do, you will find a book of fascinating interest.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF HENRY DEANE. New York: Sheldon, Blakeman & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Excellent of its kind. This book will help on the lovers of music and not hurt the lovers of poetry. The songs, many of them, are good. They are free from sickly sentimentality and morbid feeling. They grow out of the experience of life and teach us to do bravely in the battle of life.

MOORE'S LIFE, JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE. D. Appleton & Co., New York. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

Lord John Russell, by request of the poet, has edited this work, and has done it with fidelity. Moore, all lovers of poetry remember. It is natural, then, that they should like to know him as he was—to see him in his every-day life—to know his

The edition before us consists of two large volumes. We have first the memoir of Moore's life—second, some four hundred letters, extended over the period from 1800 to 1818—third, a short account of his duel with Jeffrey—and, fourth, his Journal, kept carefully, till his last illness.

This mass of material will enable any reader to become fully familiar with the higher traits of his genius and the lesser or even fewer traits which marked or marred his character.

One beautiful trait characterized the poet through life. *He loved home!* His passion here sang and was plaintive; there were contented and thoughtful. Pleasure tempted him often, and doubtless led him astray. But never did he prove false to home, and the affections of home. "You have contrived, God knows how," writes Miss GODFREY to him in 1806, "amidst the pleasures of the world, to preserve all your home fireside affections true and genuine." And then, he was *independent!* No office could bribe—no profits of appointment, silence his tongue, or change his course. His thoughts were his own, and he gave utterance to them. "I would rather struggle as I am," he said when Lord MOIRA proffered aid, "than take any thing that would have the effect of tying up my tongue under such a system as the present." And when he penned these lines, he had to beg of his musical publisher a few pounds in advance to obtain the necessaries of life! The palace might be made resplendent with his genius, but it could not purchase his silence. Power might court, and did court, as well as could his wit, but it never could pervade independence. He spoke or he felt and spoken dependent with poverty, or fettered by the great, was always subservient, where, *a fortiori*.

These volumes will be sought after and read by those who value and those who would assess the genius of Moore.

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22 Park Row, New York, or 307 Chestnut st., Auburn.
Feb. 13-1w-d-w-s&S.

WHOLESALE AGENCY,
For the Sale of
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S
Improved Melodeons
—WITH—
PATENT DIVIDED SWELL.
DEALERS SUPPLIED
AT
SAME PRICES AND TERMS AS AT
THE FACTORY,
IN
BUFFALO, N. Y.
B. K. MOULD & CO.,
feb3-tf 305 SE. LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

FOR SALE,
600 BUSH WHITE BEANS
On Rock Island Passenger Train from white wheat
20 " Clover seed
100 " Timothy seed
30 " Hungarian
50 " Buckwheat
200 Bbls White Beans
50 " Pea Beans
100 " Dried Apples—N.Y. Fruit.
100 " Peaches—Do.
50 Tons Hamburgh Cheese.
1000 Cases canned Fruits.
For sale by CRANE & POSTER,
feb 12-3t&w No. 51 South Water street Chicago Ill.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!!
600,000 SAWED SHINGLES IN the Chicago Saw Mill, corner of Clark and Taylor street.
feb 9-3t&w OLIVER & CO.

LAKE FORREST
THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Lake Forrest Association on Thursday evening, February 19, at 7 o'clock, to the lessees of the property, and to such others as may desire to become part of the grounds with subscription, and to be submitted for the action of the meeting, to be submitted for the action of the meeting, to be submitted for the action of the meeting,

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...BROKERS

...INTEREST

...& Co.,

...& Co.,

...& Co.,

Legal Notices.

CHANCERY SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court, }
In Chancery.
January Term, A. D., 1857.

Isaac Cook vs. John T. Myers, William B. Keep, Jacob Cook and others.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of said Myers and that said Hulme & White have gone out of the State, as the sheriff's return of said writ of subpœna herein, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1857, and that a copy of said writ of subpœna, and the requirements thereof, have been duly published for six weeks successively in the Daily Democrat, a newspaper printed in said County, and that said defendants have failed to appear to said writ of subpœna, and answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the first day of January, A. D. 1857, and that a summons thereupon issued and still remains unserved and returnable on the 1st Monday of April next, (1857,) as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Hulme, White and Myers, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complaint, or the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

JAMES L. CHURCH, Clerk.
MATHER, TAFT & KIRK, Complt's Solrs.
Chicago, Jan. 4, 1857. jan7-4w$7

STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court, }
January Term, A. D. 1857.

Isaac Cook vs. John M. Myers, William B. Keep, Jacob Cook and others.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of said Myers and that said Hulme & White have gone out of the State, as the sheriff's return of said writ of subpœna herein, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1857, and that a copy of said writ of subpœna, and the requirements thereof, have been duly published for six weeks successively in the Daily Democrat, a newspaper printed in said County, and that said defendants have failed to appear to said writ of subpœna, and answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the first day of January, A. D. 1857, and that a summons thereupon issued and still remains unserved and returnable on the 1st Monday of April next, (1857,) as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Hulme, White and Myers, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complaint, or the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
FARNSWORTH & BUSHNELL, Complt's Solrs.
Chicago, January 5th, 1857. jan7-4w$7

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Court of Common Pleas, Cook County }
February Term, A. D. 1857.

Jared Gage, John Gage and John C. Haines vs. John Schneider.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, H. G. McClure, late of defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given to the said George Sealey and